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FURTHER COMMENTARY ON WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

AU211600 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 79 p 6 AU

[Article by Ivan Broz and Stanislav Suja: "A New Initiative for Strengthening International Trust; On the Budapest Session of the Warsaw Pact's Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] LESS THAN 6 MONTHS HAVE PASSED SINCE THE WARSAW PACT STATES' POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE APPROVED, AT ITS MOSCOW SESSION LAST NOVEMBER, THE DECLARATION WHICH CONTINUES TO BE AN IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND AN URGENT PROGRAM OF PRACTICAL MEASURES IN THE CONTINUED FIGHT FOR PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL DETENTE. THIS DOCUMENT FULLY RESPECTS THE MARXIST-LENINIST DEMAND ALWAYS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE CORRELATION OF WORLD-WIDE CLASS FORCES, TO SEE IT UNDER THE OBJECTIVE CONDITIONS AND AT THE SAME TIME CONSTANTLY TO BEAR IN MIND THE FACTORS AIDING THE SHAPING OF THIS CORRELATION.

Likewise, the results of the session of the Warsaw Pact's Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held at the beginning of this week in Budapest, fully confirm that the conclusions and proposals of this Moscow Declaration--aimed at achieving real progress in the solution of the basic problems of the present, and primarily at consolidating the process of detente and at transferring it also to the military sphere--are a fundamental program of the socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy, a program with an enormous creative potential for implementation.

The spirit and line of the Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee was faithfully reflected also in the Budapest negotiations of the ministers of foreign affairs. Their agenda was aimed at assessing the most urgent matters connected with the further course of the socialist countries in the defense and consolidation of world peace, which was successfully fought for 34 years ago and won at such a high price.

IN THE MATTER OF MILITARY DETENTE, WITHOUT WHICH IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO IMAGINE ANY EMPHATIC SHIFT FORWARD IN ANY SPHERE OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL ACTIVITY UNDER THE PRESENT CONDITIONS, THE WARSAW PACT'S MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADOPTED A VERY CLEAR POSITION.

The Budapest negotiations of the ministers of foreign affairs also took place on the eve of a most important, long-waited event: Namely L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with J. Carter in Vienna, where the SALT-II treaty on the limitations of strategic offensive arms is to be signed. Even today it can be said with absolute certainty that this truly historic meeting will have a positive impact on all spheres of international relations. In this context all the participants in the Budapest meeting highly evaluated the Soviet Union's patient, consistent and energetic peace-promoting efforts and the Soviet Union's principled attitude, which has again yielded fruit for the benefit of all mankind.

Once again a fact was manifested at this session, which the socialist countries have been pushing these many years, namely, that every landmark in the battle for peace in general, and in the endeavors aimed at disarmament in particular, must be won in persistent struggles. That is why the socialist countries are manifesting an increasingly greater resolve to put an end to the policy of pressure from the arms producers, of the muddying of waters and the evoking of uncertainty. [paragraph continues]

That is why further and most significant initiatives have come from Budapest, initiatives in which the Warsaw Pact countries again remind the European and world-wide public that conditions have become ripe for adopting important, quite specific proposals, which are simultaneously relatively easily acceptable, in the political and material sense, for all countries without exception.

This concerns, first, the former proposal that all participants in the Helsinki Conference conclude A TREATY ON NOT BEING THE FIRST TO USE EITHER NUCLEAR OR CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS AGAINST EACH OTHER, and the proposal on giving each other advance notice of significant troop transfers in Europe and large naval maneuvers in the vicinity of the other countries' waters.

Furthermore, this concerns the latest Warsaw Pact proposals ON CONVENING A CONFERENCE ON A POLITICAL LEVEL, AND WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL EUROPEAN STATES, THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA--AND CONVENING IT THIS YEAR--FOR DISCUSSING AND AGREEING ON ALL THESE AND ALSO ON OTHER REALISTIC PRACTICAL MEASURES FOR WEAKENING THE MILITARY CONFRONTATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY REDUCING ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN EUROPE.

You cannot cheat life, and life shows us that the forces of imperialism are still being considerably activated, and that they are striving to dissect the lines of force in the mutually advantageous cooperation between East and West, lines serving the normalization of the international political atmosphere. Life also shows us that this reaction is more and more brashly selecting even very compromised allies--Maoist China, which is pursuing expansionist and hegemonist aims and striving to achieve the closest possible cooperation with imperialism on the ill-boding base of the battle against the socialist countries and against peace.

Thus the Warsaw Pact says its "no" to the warmongering circles with its Budapest session of the committee of ministers of foreign affairs; but simultaneously it points out that, as long as other groupings and other individual states do not acknowledge the realities of the day and continue their armament and provocations, the socialist countries naturally cannot reduce their self-defense efforts either. At their session the Warsaw Pact ministers of foreign affairs expressed their deep conviction that paths other than those of accumulating weapons exist for achieving a real integral and general security. One such path is the path of limiting nuclear missile weapons systems and conventional weapons. Another is to establish and deepen political trust, as well as to show good will, the endeavor to understand the other side and the patient search for ways out of seemingly hopeless situations. It is the path of building a political-legal basis for adhering to the principle of the renunciation of the use and threat of force in international relations.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS ACTIVELY CONTRIBUTED TOWARD A DEEP ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND TOWARD MAKING SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS FOR A FURTHER COURSE. This is reflected in the overall results of the Budapest session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

It is surely no coincidence that it was in the process of working out the conclusions of the Warsaw Pact's Moscow session for the concrete tasks of the Czechoslovak foreign policy that THE CSSR CAME OUT WITH THE SUGGESTION TO ADOPT POLITICAL PRINCIPLES--OR, IN OTHER WORDS, A CODE--FOR THE STATES' BEHAVIOR IN DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS, FOR THEIR MUTUAL COOPERATION AND POSITIVE APPROACH TOWARD DISARMAMENT IN GENERAL. IN OTHER WORDS, A SUGGESTION TO ADOPT A DOCUMENT AT A BROAD REPRESENTATIVE FORUM--THE BEST THING WOULD BE THE UNITED NATIONS--ACCORDING TO WHICH THE STATES "SHOULD ADOPT THE COMMITMENT CONSTRUCTIVELY TO APPROACH DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTRIBUTE TO CREATING AN INTERNATIONAL ATMOSPHERE WHICH WOULD BE FAVORABLE FOR THE SPEEDIEST POSSIBLE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE DESIRABLE PROGRESS," as Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, said in his May Day speech.

In the matter of the further development of the process of international detente and of a broad international cooperation, the session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs confirmed the opinions of their individual governments that the approaching meeting of the states participating in the all-European conference, which is to be held in 1980 in Madrid, should become yet another creative contribution to this.

The socialist states are interested in seeing detente develop in a positive, harmonious and well-balanced way, and thus also in avoiding disruptive tones in the forums of negotiations, as well as in preventing disruptive influences from permeating these negotiations. In brief, they are interested in preventing the valuable time and the so much needed energy of the states and of the statesmen themselves from being fettered by secondary and sometimes even intentionally aggravated problems, the resolutions of which would mean basic concessions by one of the sides, while representing unjustified advantages for the other side. THAT IS ALSO WHY THIS BUDAPEST MEETING DISCUSSED HOW THE SOCIALIST STATES SHOULD MOST EFFECTIVELY CONTRIBUTE, BY THEIR COORDINATED FOREIGN POLICY, TO THE SUCCESSFUL AND CONSTRUCTIVE COURSE OF THE MADRID MEETING.

In their joint communique the ministers of foreign affairs unambiguously expressed their opinion that detente can be stabilized only if its extent is expanded and if it is complemented more purposefully, and in a well-considered way, by increasingly specific content in the disarmament sphere. Naturally this demands from all participants in this process a high degree of responsibility and interest in the practical results, for instance, everything these participants do must not only correspond to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Conference Final Act; the principles and provisions of the act must also be implemented in practical international politics, as an integrated program of peaceful cooperation of states with differing social systems; a programm that, under the given conditions, cannot be replaced by anything else.

In fact, there have been a whole number of good suggestions for ridding Europe of the eternal fear of wars and for minimizing and then finally eliminating forever the material aspect of that fear--that is, the weapons arsenals, the continuing arms production and also the large number of people in the armed forces.

IT WOULD BE THEREFORE DESIRABLE TO ASSESS AND SELF-EVIDENTLY ALSO TO ADOPT EFFECTIVE DISARMAMENT STEPS. But these steps should be taken as soon as possible after the ink dries on the signatures to the document so as not to waste time and so as to take the power of diktat out of the hands of armament promoters.

The Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact's Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs represents a logical development and the concrete working out of the ideas of last year's Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session. The Budapest session has undoubtedly brought further proof that the socialist countries are the bearers of the strategic initiative of the historical endeavor aimed at achieving a world without arms, a world of generally advantageous cooperation based on equal rights.

Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Interviewed

LD211544 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] This week our capital played host to the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries. The viewer rightly asks: What might be the effect of the communique adopted by the foreign ministers of the seven socialist states on the development of world politics? This question was asked by Alajos Chrudinak and Tibor Forrar, who visited Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska:

[Question] What made the convening of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee necessary? Was it a mere coincidence that it took place immediately after the long-awaited SALT agreement in principle?

[Answer] The sessions of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee are regular events. In 1976 six countries took part, and since then three conferences have been held, of which the Budapest session was the third. The present session fulfilled the decision of the political consultative body issued at the Moscow session of that body.

[Question] Which was in November last year?

[Answer] Yes, last November in Moscow. Regarding the announcement on the SALT agreement, the announcement that the meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and President Carter will take place in the middle of June in Vienna naturally was received very well at the session of the Foreign Ministers Committee and created a favorable atmosphere for working out the measures which the committee had put on its agenda.

[Question] Comprehensive proposals were worked out at this session?

[Answer] The session focused, from among the questions connected with military detente, on increasing the number of measures connected with strengthening trust, and in connection with the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, on the preparations for the Madrid conference in 1980. Concrete proposals have also been worked out. One of these: In 1976 the political consultative body of the Helsinki Final Act said that an agreement should be signed on not being the first to use nuclear weapons. This has been supplemented by the inclusion of conventional weapons. This would make it possible to reach an agreement that could be regarded as a nonaggression treaty in the context of the whole of Europe. This would also well serve the principle of renouncing the use of forces.

A further proposal is that while the Helsinki Final Act stipulated advance notification of larger military exercises and the inviting of observers to the maneuvers, now advanced notification is given also concerning larger troop movements.

[Question] Were NATO observers present at the Shield-79 exercises held in Hungary this week?

[Answer] They were notified but these maneuvers did not reach the scale which would require the invitation of observers by the organizing countries.

A further recommendation is that in the future besides the larger troop movements, advance notification should also be given concerning larger aerial and sea maneuvers. It is proposed that the states concerned should sign an agreement on this.

Among the other concrete proposals it is recommended that the military-political groupings in Europe should not be enlarged.

[Question] In other words, that neither NATO or the Warsaw Pact should be expanded by the addition of further countries.

[Answer] The Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee has proposed the holding of a European political conference this year at which the questions of military detente would be discussed. The representatives of all European states, as well as the United States and Canada, would participate in this conference.

[Question] Were the foreign ministers unanimous in adopting this communique or, rather, were there any debates?

[Answer] Well, all communiques of this sort if they are issued have been adopted unanimously. If there is no unanimity, the communique cannot be issued. This does not mean that there have not been any debates. The way this happens in practice is that the basic material is prepared and the specialists from the interested countries come together and jointly work on the material until it becomes acceptable for all the participating states. It is quite natural that there are debates; after all, the same goal can be approached through various avenues and it is these individual, national recommendations that must be summed up in a joint communique which can then be put before the world.

[Question] The 13 defense ministers of the NATO alliance had their meeting in Brussels this week, after the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee. They brought in resolutions which are not exactly constructive regarding disarmament and detente, but on the contrary, which appear to increase the armament drive. Can we regard these resolutions as an answer to the session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee?

[Answer] What we can be sure of is that the relevant NATO organs, its diplomats and soldiers, have read the communique of the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee, even if so far only in newspapers. These have not yet been sent as official proposals. This is still a matter for the future, a matter in which the diplomatic service of the Hungarian People's Republic has undertaken to play a part.

[Question] What results can be expected? The Warsaw Pact member countries have come up with many recommendations and initiatives in the past few years in the interest of detente and disarmament; and they have not always met with a favorable response, except for the Helsinki Conference. What results do you expect from these proposals, from this communique?

[Answer] Well, I am more optimistic. All the significant international agreements aimed at detente and disarmament have come about on the basis of proposals by the socialist countries. What cannot be expected is that these socialist proposals should be accepted from one day to the next, even if these proposals meet with a favorable response among those who are interested in peace and detente. Naturally by this I do not mean to say that the realization of these present proposals will also require such a long time as the convening of the Helsinki Conference did, but what is certain is that the diplomatic services of the socialist countries, the diplomatic services of the countries of the socialist community, will have to make great efforts for the [word indistinct] of their proposals and for reaching the appropriate agreements on the basis of the proposals.

Bulgarian Paper Editorial

AU211755 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 May 79 p 5 AU

[Editorial article: "Demand of our Time"]

[Text] New constructive proposals, new confirmations of the firm resolve of the Warsaw Pact member states to work indefatigably, consistently and in coordination among themselves, as well as in close cooperation with the other peace-loving countries, for insuring real progress in the settlement of the most topical problems of our time, for the intensification of the process of international detente--this is the evaluation on the closing document adopted at the 2-day meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries, held in Budapest.

Prepared in the spirit of the principles and tasks laid down in the declaration adopted at the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in Moscow on 23 November 1978, the communique adopted in Budapest represents a constructive new plan of action for the peoples. This important and exceptionally topical document points out the main methods, the concrete steps for achieving practical results in connection with alleviating military tension in Europe and throughout the world.

The new proposals for convening, as early as this year, a conference at a high political level with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada in order to discuss measures likely to contribute to the consolidation of mutual trust among the states on our continent, distinguish themselves by their particular topicality. Along with this important measure, another significant step along the path of consolidating peace and security in Europe will be represented by the possible implementation of the proposal that the CSCE signatory states sign a treaty on not being the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against each other. This political action is likely to consolidate the contractual basis for the nonuse of force, or threat to use force, in international relations. There is no doubt that such measures would be likely to open the path toward the alleviation of military confrontation and to reduce the armed forces and armaments in Europe.

The topicality of the constructive new proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member countries becomes obvious if we take into consideration the real state of the contemporary international military political problems--new steps aimed at increasing the arms race, as have been taken recently by NATO member countries. The lack of progress in the Vienna negotiations, for which the Western states are to blame, the plans on using the territory of certain West European countries for the stationing of middle range nuclear missiles, and so forth--this once more confirms the significance of the communique of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Budapest as a programmatic document for the sake of peace, detente and international cooperation.

The great new political initiative of the socialist countries is welcomed with great interest by the broad public opinion in Europe. This initiative represents a new confirmation of the role of the Warsaw Pact treaty as a factor of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS TITO VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

AU181837 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Text] Agencies report that the president of Yugoslavia and chairman of the LCY, Tito, has gone to Moscow for a friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Supreme Soviet. He was received and had talks in Moscow with the head of the Soviet revisionists, Leonid Brezhnev.

ALBANIAN LEADERS ATTEND CONCERT 20 MAY

AU211315 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Excerpts] Tirana, May 21 (ATA)--Last night, a concert with selected items from the participating groups at May 1979 concerts, which ended these days, was given at the Hall of the Opera and Ballet Theater in Tirana.

Present were the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the P.S.R. of Albania Haxhi Lleshi, the chairman of the Council of Ministers Mehmet Shehu, comrades Hysni Kapo, Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Manush Myftiu, Kadri Hazbiu, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Spiro Koleka, Simon Stefani, Qirjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Prokop Murra, the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Shefquet Peci and others.

At the end of the performance, Ramiz Alia, Manush Myftiu, the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, the first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee Gaqo Nesho went to the stage and congratulated the artists for the success they achieved.

The May concerts were organized this year in the context of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution. 17 professional and amateur groups took part in them.

BRIEFS

MIHALI AT BRIGADE ANNIVERSARY--A festive meeting was organized at Suke village, Permet District, on 20 May to mark the 35th anniversary of the 12th Assault Partisan Brigade. Attending were cooperative peasants, former partisans of this brigade and others. Also attending were Qirjako Mihali, party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy premier; Qemal Bregasi, first secretary of the Permet District party committee; and other district officials. Qemal Dauti, chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, presided over the meeting. The rostrum was taken by Qirjako Mihali who greeted the gathering on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 May 79 AU]

JOINT YOUTH FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL WITH USSR OPENS IN SOFIA

AU212019 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA)--The Fourth Festival of Friendship between the Bulgarian and the Soviet youth opened here today. The first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Komsomol Youth League, Mr Georgi Tanev, spoke about the desire of the Bulgarian and Soviet youth, of the Bulgarian and the Soviet peoples, to walk together, shoulder to shoulder, towards communism.

Mr Aleksander Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, read the greetings message by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, to the participants in the fourth festival. It conveys a wish to the Bulgarian and Soviet youth to raise still stronger and firmer their voices in defence of the peaceful creative labour, in defence of lasting peace, detente on the planet and broad cooperation among peoples. The document stresses: "This is a policy of the BCP and the CPSU, this is the grandiose role of the Soviet Union and our epoch, this is the historic contribution of the CPSU and of its first leader Mr Leonid Brezhnev, this is the mission of the countries of the socialist community, this is the will of all ordinary people in the world. We are proud that you, the young communists from Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, are in the front ranks of this struggle."

A speech was delivered also by the head of the Soviet delegation to the festival, Mr Viktor Mishin, second secretary of the CC of the Soviet Komsomol.

Viktor Mishin stressed: "The years after the third festival are years of intensive activity of the fraternal communist parties on the international arena, of persistent struggle against anti-communism, anti-Sovietism, imperialism and Maoism, for peace, national independence and social progress, for consolidating the international communist and workerís movement. Greatly stronger became the stands of the fraternal socialist countries, their unity and solidarity. The influence of the coordinated policy of the socialist community on the course of international events increased."

The pilot cosmonaut, Lieutenant-Colonel Engineer Georgi Ivanov and his commander, Nikolay Rukavishnikov, spoke about the importance of the joint Soviet-Bulgarian space experiment.

A friendship rally was held later.

Officials in Attendance

AU212020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Summary] Bulgaria is the host of the Fourth Festival of Bulgarian-USSR Youth Friendship from 20-27 May.

The festival was festively opened on 21 May at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall. "The opening ceremony was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Kimitur Stanishev, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Nacho Papzov; Georgi Ivanov, the first Bulgarian cosmonaut, and Nikolay Rukavishnikov, the commander of the Soyuz-33 spaceship, who are the honorary guests of the festival; secretaries of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol, and other party and state leaders.

A festive concert devoted to the Fourth Festival of Bulgarian-USSR Youth Friendship took place today at Sofia's Central Academic Theater. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov, greeted by exceptionally cordial exclamations, attended the concert. He was accompanied by the leaders of the Bulgarian and USSR delegations for the festival, Georgi Tanev and Viktor Mishin."

CONTROL-AUDITING COMMISSION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

AU211957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Text] On 21 May a delegation of the BCP Central Committee Central Control-Auditing Commission, led by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the commission, arrived in Moscow. The delegation will visit the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

DELEGATION OF UN COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU212023 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA)--A delegation of the UN Council for Namibia is on a visit to this country as from yesterday at the invitation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Today the delegation led by Mr (Fatih Buayand-aga), first deputy-chairman of the Council, had talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry headed by deputy-minister Boris Tsvetkov. The possibilities were discussed for solving the problem on Namibia at the present stage in connection with the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on the situation in Namibia.

At the talks the stand of Bulgaria on the matters of decolonization, the struggle for doing away with colonialism, racial discrimination and abolishing the racist regimes in south Africa, was expressed once again.

Special importance was attached to the situation in Namibia. It has been stressed that Bulgaria actively struggles for carrying through the right to self-determination and national independence of the people of Namibia. It was emphasized that Bulgaria unreservedly backs up SWAPO--the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

Mr (Fatih Buayand-aga) on his part expressed gratitude for the all-round support by Bulgaria to the just struggle of the people of Namibia.

After the talks the guests also met Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy-minister for foreign affairs. They were also received by Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, who assured them that the Bulgarian parliament will back up all initiatives of the council for mobilizing the world public in defence of the cause of Namibia. He announced that in connection with the proclamation of the international year for backing up Namibia, at its next session the National Assembly will put forward a document for the defence of the people of Namibia.

An expression of Bulgaria's principled policy on the matters of decolonisation and of her steady support to the struggle of the peoples against any forms of national, racial and economic oppression is her membership in the special UN decolonisation committee, the special UN committee for materializing the declaration for granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples, and the UN Council for Namibia.

This foreign political line of Bulgaria has also been affirmed during the recent tour of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Nigeria and during the visit of Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, to Zambia, Tanzania and Ethiopia.

DZHUROV RECEIVES VISITING NIGERIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

AU211552 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA)--A military delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, led by Lieutenant-General Theophilus Yakubu Danjuma [name as received], member of the Supreme Council and chief of the headquarters of the Nigerian Army, is on an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria.

Today Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence of Bulgaria, received the delegation and had friendly talks.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM DRAFT THESES ADOPTED, PUBLISHED

AU212010 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA)--Theses of the CC of the BCP on the development of the educational system in Bulgaria are published here. The 95-page document features new concepts and ideas on the further development of education, approved by the CC of the BCP and put to all-national discussion. This is done with a view of the fact that the educational problems concern directly all the Bulgarian people, particularly the young. "These are problems of strategical importance for Bulgaria's integral development," is underlined in the document.

After the all-national discussion the document will be submitted for final editing and approval at a plenary session of the CC of the BCP.

The present educational system in the country is in principle traditional, inherited from the past. It underwent several reforms after the victory of the socialist revolution. Polytechnical education is widely maintained in it. Education in Bulgaria is compulsory till the 8th grade. After the 8th grade the students may continue their education until completion of the secondary course along the following lines: In a secondary polytechnical school, in a secondary professional technical school, in a technical school or in a special school (foreign language, arts, mathematics). All students who have finished this 11-year educational course have the right to sit for the entrance examinations in higher or semi-higher educational establishments or specialized technical schools.

The reform is pointed out as necessary on the following several grounds: A need to speed up scientific and technological progress and to improve the quality of work in economy, gradual ironing out of the so far considerable differences between the intellectual and physical work, between the town and the village in the field of social relations, intensification of the social activity of the people and making them versatile personalities, more active participation of Bulgaria in the international division of labour.

The theses enlist in detail all advantages and disadvantages of the present educational system.

"Versatile development and materialization of the entire personal potential of knowledge and skills" is pointed out as the basic trend and the foundation of the new reform. The new educational system must provide opportunities for every young person to receive a widescope vocational training, to master a profession with high professionalism on a broad, generally educational and polytechnical basis. It is also underlined in the theses that the choice of profession be well-grounded and purposeful, that a too early vocational orientation must be avoided. Another principle underlying the new reform is that people must be trained and employed in a precise and planned way corresponding to the scale and the needs of the country.

Secondary polytechnical schools of a new type are planned to be set up, with new social functions. They must teach the young people "how to study, how to work and how to live the socialist way". At the same time these schools are expected to be a place of creation, initiative and play. The document proposes to introduce three phases in the secondary polytechnical schools, obligatory to receive a secondary education certificate. The first phase, from the 1st to the 10th grade (6-16 age group) will provide broad general education. Natural sciences, mathematics and the humanities will be taught in it. The students will receive aesthetical education and broad polytechnical culture. This phase excludes narrow vocational orienteering but requires readiness and ability for socially useful work to be inculcated. The students will be educated in boarding and semiboarding schools.

The second and the third phase will take two years. In the second phase the students will choose and master knowledge and skills in a comparative large group of kindred professions, with parallel study of subjects along general education lines according to personal taste. In the third phase the students will master a concrete profession under industrial conditions. There will be also special schools for arts, intensive foreign language education, natural sciences, mathematics and social sciences.

Technical schools of a new type will be founded for training secondary executives in which they will study after the graduation from the secondary polytechnical schools. The present semi-higher educational establishments will be reorganized--part of them into such technical schools and the rest into higher educational establishments.

The theses give prominence to the necessity of corrections in the material studied. It must include basic subjects obligatory for all students and free-choice subjects for optional study.

The structure of the higher education will be also improved. Again three phases are planned: The first--for fundamental general theoretical education and (?the) definite vocation, the second--orienteering and training specialists with a wide-scope vocation, and the third for specialization in production or research work.

After the second phase the students will be sent well in advance to concrete jobs and places of work. The overall term of university education will be 4 to 6 years. Diplomas for higher education could be received after the completion of all three phases.

The theses also dwell on many other problems, namely, on the rights and obligations, the social status and remuneration of teachers, the quality of text-books and teaching in all educational establishments, the public and state line in the management of education, etc.

OFFICIALS ATTEND FUNERAL OF DEAD HERO IN SOFIA

AU2212021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia's public today said farewell to Dragoy Kodzheykov, hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and hero of socialist labor.

The following comrades took part in the honorary guard by his coffin: Ivan Mikhaylov, Pencho Kubadinski, Peko Takov, Petur Dyulgerov and Misho Mishev. Comrade Misho Mishev spoke at the funeral which took place at Sofia's central cemetery.

BRIEFS

STOYAN MIKHAYLOV ACTIVITIES--A plenum of the Smolyan Okrug BCP Committee opened in Smolyan town this morning. The plenum will discuss questions connected with the ideological and internationalist education of working people in the okrug. The plenum is attended by Stoyan Mihaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary. Nikola Nenov, secretary of the Smolyan Okrug Party Committee, is to read a report on the questions discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 4 May 79 AU]

FILIPOV'S ACTIVITIES--A celebration marking the Day of the Economist was held in Sofia today. Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the celebration. Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, read a report emphasizing the important role of the economist in the development of the national economy. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 May 79 AU]

DAY OF SOVIET PRESS--A celebration marking the Day of the Soviet Press has been held at the Soviet Embassy premises in Sofia. Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and others attended the celebration. Prof Dimitur Dimitrov, editor in chief of ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME, read a report. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 May 79 AU]--A cocktail party devoted to the Day of the Soviet Press was given by the Bulgarian Journalists Union in Sofia today. Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Lyubomir Levchev, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended the party. Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union, presented awards to the winners of a literary competition. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 4 May 79 AU]

SHIPPING CONFERENCE--Varna, May 4 (BTA)--Modern methods to increase the traffic capacity of sea ports and waterways is the theme of a two-day conference opened today in the Joliot-Curie International Home of Scientists. Specialists from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union will read reports at the conference. On the agenda are problems pertaining to the introduction of new technologies and equipment in the handling of various kinds of cargo, the protection of sea and coastal waters from pollution and improving the navigation conditions. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 4 May 79 AU]

USSR'S ALEKSEY KOSYGIN BEGINS VISIT TO PRAGUE

LD221242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government.

The distinguished guest was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula and Josef Kempny; candidate member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Milos Jakes; secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Haman; also deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government; leading representatives of the National Front, and generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Also present were Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich and members of the embassy as well as representatives of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member states attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army and of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia.

Shortly before midday talks were started in the Hrzan Palace between members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, Lubomir Strougal, and member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin.

The talks are attended on the Czechoslovak side by members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Deputy Federal Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Vaclav Hula; Federal Deputy Premiers Rudolf Rohlicek and Josef Simon; Minister of Fuel and Power Vlastimil Ehrenberger; Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Industry Zdenek Pucek; Minister of Technological and Investment Promotion Ladislav Supka; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Dusan Spacil; and other government officials.

Present on the Soviet side are deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Vladimir Novikov; Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee Nikolay Inozemtsev; First Deputy Minister of Medium Machine Building Nikolay Semenov; First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Vitaliy Morozov; First Deputy Minister of Power Machine Building Vladimir Velichko; and other members of the entourage of Comrade Aleksey Kosygin.

HUSAK PAYS OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY VISIT TO SYRIA

Prague Departure

LD211440 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, left by air today for an official, friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic. He is being accompanied on the visit by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade. In Damascus, the delegation will be joined by Jiri Kralik, the Czechoslovak ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic.

At the Ruzyne Airport, decorated with the national flags of both countries, Comrade Gustav Husak was seen off by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra and Josef Kempny; Milos Jakes, candicate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and auditing commission of the CPCZ; heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee and other officials.

Arrival in Damascus

LD211720 Prague CTK in English 1518 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, (CETEKA correspondent)--Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak flew in here today on an official friendly visit to Syria, at the invitation of Socialist Arab Ba'th Party General Secretary and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

The special Czechoslovak plane carrying the delegation was escorted from the border by a squadron of Syrian aircraft. A 21-gun salute welcomed them as they were stepping down from the plane.

Gustav Husak and the other members of the delegation were met by Hafiz al-Asad, Premier Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Gustav Husak and Hafiz al-Asad reviewed a guard of honour. On the (?route) from the airport to their residence in Damascus the Czechoslovak representatives were cordially greeted by the [word indistinct] inhabitants.

A brief, very cordial friendly meeting between the leaders of Czechoslovakia and Syria took place in the residence.

Syrian TV Interview

JN220757 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 21 May 79 JN

[Interview granted by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and CSSR president, to an unidentified Syrian television correspondent in Prague; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Mr president, what degree of significance do you attach to your visit to the Syrian Arab Republic and what are the issues you intend to discuss with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad to further develop Syrian-Czechoslovak relations?

Answer: I am looking forward with pleasure to meeting with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and with the Syrian people, particularly since I have not yet visited your country. Relations between Czechoslovakia and Syria are good, and are developing in several fields. Visits are exchanged between the two countries by high-level party and government delegations. We always find something that we can discuss and improve. I remember the visit of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad 4 years ago when our people received him with cordiality and cheers. At that time we discussed many issues of joint interest, including several international issues. I believe that during my forthcoming visit to Syria, we will again discuss how we can improve our political, economic, cultural and other relations. [paragraph continues]

We will certainly exchange views on important international issues of mutual interest, especially those issues which all progressive and peace-loving people in the world should attempt to resolve. I am certain that our meetings will be eventful.

Question: What are your views on the current situation in the Middle East and the role which the Syrian Arab Republic is playing in the struggle against the imperialist and Zionist designs directed against the interests of the Arab nation?

Answer: The issues of the Middle East, where the Syrian Arab Republic is located, are of concern to the entire world. Throughout the long years of tension and military clashes, Czechoslovakia, its people, and its party and government leadership have firmly sided with the Arab countries and the Syrian people. We have been following the heroic military and political struggle which the Syrian people are waging for the freedom of the Arab nation, for Syria's independence, for the rights of the Palestinians, and for a comprehensive settlement to the Middle East problem. Matters have recently become more complicated due to the Egyptian-Israeli agreement which was concluded with the help, or more specifically, with the guidance of the United States. Neither you nor we regard this agreement as a solution to the problem because it does not take into consideration the interests of the Arab people, does not secure the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab areas and does not guarantee the rights of the Palestinians. We fully support the policy followed by the Syrian Arab Republic and President Hafiz al-Asad. We regard this policy as the path that will guarantee a comprehensive settlement to this problem, liberate the occupied Arab areas, and regain the right of the Palestinians to their homeland and independent state. We praise the stand of the Syrian Arab Republic. All our people support Syria's stand. We firmly and strongly support the progressive and democratic forces in the Arab world, particularly the progressive policy followed by the Syrian Arab Republic and its president.

Question: Mr President, we view your visit as representing important support for the just struggle the Arab nation is waging. Would you like to address a message to the Syrian Arab people on this occasion?

Answer: We are following with great pleasure the successes which the Syrian people are achieving on the path of building their country politically, economically, agriculturally, and industrially so as to advance their standard of living and cultural standards. Within our capabilities, we are contributing to and supporting this development process. Our talks will be concentrated on this. I am happy that I will have the opportunity during my visit to become acquainted with the successes the Syrian people have achieved since they won independence, particularly since his excellency President Hafiz al-Asad assumed the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Syrian Arab Republic. I wish the Syrian Arab people, their leadership and President Hafiz al-Asad further great successes in the political, economic and other fields. Czechoslovakia will sincerely give all possible support in this regard.

Wreathlaying at Cemetery

LD211950 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, (CETEKA special correspondents)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak this afternoon laid a wreath to the memorial to the dead Arab heroes at a cemetery about 25 kilometres from Damascus.

In the visitors book there he wrote that the Arab Syrian people, in cooperation with all forces of socialism, peace and progress, will assert and install a just and lasting peace for their country and the whole Arab region.

The ceremony in the heroes' cemetery was attended also by members of Gustav Husak's entourage.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

Strougal Meeting

LD220848 Prague CTK in English 1821 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak premier Lubomir Strougal today received Cuban Vice-President and Chairman of the National Assembly of People's Power Blas Roca, who arrived here yesterday.

They appreciated the development of traditional friendly and allround contacts between the two countries, and underlined especially the importance of the further promotion of their economic cooperation and close coordination in asserting the foreign policy of the socialist community, in the interest of continued detente and strengthening of peace in the world.

Indra Meeting

LD220850 Prague CTK in English 1824 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra today received the visiting delegation of the Cuban National Assembly of People's Power.

He briefed the Cuban guests on the successes and problems of Czechoslovakia's economic development, its constitutional set-up and the mission and activity of the Federal Assembly.

He conferred on head of the Cuban delegation, Vice-President and Chairman of the National Assembly Blas Roca, the Gold Medal of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations for his merits in promoting friendship and cooperation with Czechoslovakia.

Blas Roca expressed the conviction that the visit will help further intensify the ties of friendship between the two countries.

DEPUTY PREMIER SIMON ESCORTS USSR'S NOVIKOV TO OSTRAVA

LD211324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived for a 1-day visit of Ostrava today. He is being accompanied by Josef Simon, federal deputy premier, Zdenek Pucek, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy industry, and by other representatives. They paid a visit first to the heavy mechanical engineering plant of the Klement Gottwald Vitkovice Iron and Engineering Works where Comrade Novikov familiarized himself with the plant's nuclear program. Afterward they left for the Moravian-Uilezian Armature Works in Dolni Benesov.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS UNION ENDS VISIT TO AFGHANISTAN

LD211118 Prague CTK in English 0957 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul--A delegation of the International Students Union headed by its chairman, Miroslav Stepan, attended yesterday, at the end of its visit to Afghanistan, a ceremonial meeting of Afghan youth and students here.

Present at the meeting were also General Secretary of the People's Organization of the Afghan Youth Ba'raq Shirvari and other representatives of the Afghan youth movement.

Miroslav Stepan said that the International Students Union will support the effort of the Afghan people for the strengthening of achievements of last year's April revolution and the struggle against sabotage attempts of imperialism.

The International Students Union delegation and People's Organization of the Afghan Youth representatives also agreed on concrete ways of cooperation.

KAPEK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION MEETS WITH MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL

LD211944 Prague CTK in English 1815 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21.05.79, CTK--A delegation of the Prague City Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by its chief secretary, Antonin Kapek, was received here today by First Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the People's Great Hural Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal.

The meeting was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

The delegation arrived here last Friday.

VIENNA PAPER REPORTS CHARTER 77 LAWYER TO BE DISBARRED

AU211234 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19-20 May 79 p 2 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Vienna--The Prague lawyer Josef Danisz, who acted as defense counsel of Charter 77 members, is to be disbarred as of 30 June on the grounds that he has now made himself liable to prosecution. He is being charged with having insulted the chief judge of the district court in his capacity as counsel of defense of Jaroslav Sabata (Charter 77 spokesman), and of having accused a secret police agent of unlawful activities, on suspended prison term.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO FRANCE--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Writers Union, consisting of national artist M. Valek, Slovak minister of culture, and critic V. Razounek, prorector of the Charles University in Prague, departed on 5 May for Nice to attend the International Book Festival to be held there. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 79 p 2 AU]

CSSR-DUTCH COMMISSION--Prague--A session of the Joint Commission of Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands, in accordance with the 1975 agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation between both countries, ended today by signing a protocol for 1979. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1815 GMT 18 May 79 LD]

APN OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION--J. Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received on 16 May I. Medvedev, deputy chairman of the APN [NOVOSTI] management, and S. Molchanov, APN representative in the CSSR, to discuss with them in a friendly talk the further development of cooperation between the APN and the CSSR's ORBIS Press Agency. The reception was attended by heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments V. Bejda and O. Cmolik and by ORBIS Agency Director V. Vipler. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 May 79 p 1 AU]

CANADIAN TRADE DELEGATION--The 6-man Canadian delegation led by C. Charland, Canada's deputy minister of trade and industry, yesterday [16 May] concluded its 3-day official visit to the CSSR. The purpose of the visit, which took place at the invitation of J. Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, was to confer on the present trade relations of the two countries. Yesterday, at the conclusion of the visit, the two sides signed a document which contains, apart from the evaluation of mutual economic contacts between the CSSR and Canada, also certain suggestions for their expansion. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 May 79 p 2 AU]

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' CONFERENCE--The 18th International Conference of Insurance and Social Security Institutes of the Socialist Countries, attended by CSSR representatives and by almost 50 delegates from European socialist countries, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia and the DPRK, was opened on 15 May in Tatranska Lomnica, Slovakia. The participants will also exchange experience in the insuring of agricultural organizations. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 79 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA--A delegation led by CSSR Deputy Premier J. Zahradnik has left Prague for Belgrade where it will attend the 15th session of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. [Prague PRACE in Czech 17 May 79 p 3 AU]

TV TRANSMITTERS, PHONES FOR USSR--"In the course of 5 years," the CSSR foreign trade enterprise Kovo will deliver to the USSR a total of 100 television transmitters and about 370 local telephone exchanges "including telephones representing more than a million stations for subscribers." [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 16 May 79 p 2 AU]

USSR LOCOMOTIVES TO CSSR--On 10 May Vladimir Pavlov, USSR's ENERGOMASHEKSPORT chairman, handed over to the CSSR railway depot in Prague-Vrsovice the 600th T-679 locomotive, which is mainly used for coal transport and is produced by the Voroshilovgrad locomotive plant. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 79 p 2 AU]

CSSR-USSR GOODS EXCHANGE--The value of the CSSR-USSR goods exchange is expected to amount to about R6 billion this year. Among other things, the CSSR will deliver to the USSR a unique rolling line--the "Kvarto-3000;" more than 1,500 electric and diesel locomotives; 1,500 trucks; 3,000 streetcars and 450,000 motorcycles. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the value of CSSR deliveries of petrochemical industry installations and installations for crude oil processing will exceed R600 million. In the 1976-80 period the USSR will purchase from the CSSR approximately 190 million pair of footwear; 64 million meters of various fabrics; textile products worth R350 million; furniture worth R200 million and leather worth R125 million. In the current 5-year plan, the USSR will deliver to the CSSR 88 million tons of crude oil; 19 billion cubic meters of natural gas and 63 million tons of iron ore. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 12 May 79 p 1 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON HONECKER-GIEREK MEETING

AU211745 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 May 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Communique on the meeting between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on 17 and 18 May in the GDR]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, visited the GDR on 17 and 18 May.

Attending the friendly meeting were:

On the part of the GDR:

Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Comrade Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Comrade Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

On the part of the Polish People's Republic:

Comrade Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Comrade Jan Szydlak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy Council of Ministers chairman of the Polish People's Republic.

I

The representatives of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic briefed one another about the further successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the Seventh PZPR Congress. They paid tribute to the great efforts and the creative initiative of the workers class and of all working people of their countries in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR and the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

Erich Honecker and Edward Gierek highly valued the successful deepening and expansion of cooperation between the two parties and states, as well as the fraternal relations of the two peoples on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 28 May 1977. The driving force which gives the decisive impetus to the development of the bilateral relations as a whole is the constantly closer fighting partnership of the SED and the PZPR.

The interstate scientific and cultural relations, the cooperation between bezirks and voivodships, enterprises, schools, work collectives, trade unions and youth organizations have been systematically expanded and enriched in substance. Traveling without passports and visas has proved again and again to be a promoting factor in this process.

Both sides discussed the state of implementation of the agreements concluded by the government delegations in 1977 and 1978 in the field of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

It was noted that the economic relations of the two countries have further deepended in concurrence with the comprehensive CEMA program. This is also reflected in the dynamic development of the goods exchange which in 1978 reached a volume of about Rl.7 billion. The state and economic organs concerned have signed new agreements on cooperation in selected sectors of the brown coal and light industry and the metal processing industries.

The need for further consistent implementation of the concluded agreements was underscored.

During the talks, it was stated that the economic potential of the two countries, which has grown in the past few years, has created favorable conditions for the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Thus both sides attach great importance to the coordination of the plans for the period 1981-1985 between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. Cooperation in science, technology and production will be focused on those branches that are of special significance for progress in the whole national economy and for the development of the bilateral relations. It was agreed to prepare further measures to insure a better coverage of the two countries' requirements of raw materials, machinery and equipment as well as of other finished products, so as to increase the mutual goods supplies.

II

Erich Honecker and Edward Gierek assessed the development in the 30 years of GDR and the 35 years of the Polish People's Republic as an important element of the evolution and consolidation of the community of socialist states. They concurrently declared that the due appreciation of the GDR and PZPR anniversaries in 1979 will be of outstanding importance for the further development of their friendly relations.

The liberation feat of the USSR and its glorious army was the decisive prerequisite for the victory of the peoples over fascism and thus for creating the prerequisites for the establishment of the GDR 30 years ago, and of the Polish People's Republic 35 years ago. At the side of the Soviet Army the Polish People's Army as well as the resistance movement of the Polish Patriots made a great contribution toward the crushing of German fascism. The unyielding and unselfish struggle of the German communists and antifascists against the Nazi barbary holds an honorable place in the antifascist front of the peoples. The victory over Hitlerite fascism paved the way for fundamental political and social changes on Polish and German soil, on the European continent. This historical change was utilized by both peoples. They have finally decided in favor of socialism.

The peoples of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic have found a qualitatively new relationship to each other. This is an outstanding result of the socialist revolution which took place in their respective countries and at the same time constitues a vivid expression of the process of drawing closer together between the states and peoples of the socialist community.

The GDR and Polish peoples were always able to depend on the internationalist assistance and all-round support of the USSR. That is why they regard their fraternal alliance with the country of Lenin, with the vanguard of social progress in the world, as a basis for the continuous, successful socialist development in the past, present and future.

In close cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries the GDR and the Polish People's Republic will also in the future actively endorse the development of relations in all fields, the further perfecting and consolidation of the collaboration among the Warsaw Pact states as well as the purposeful and complete implementation of the program for economic integration adopted within the framework of CEMA.

III

When discussing topical international problems the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee underscored that the development of the international situation confirms the evaluation conducted by the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact. The GDR and the Polish People's Republic are firmly resolved, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states, to employ all their strength for the implementation of the stipulations of the Moscow Declaration. In doing so they regard the immediate initiation of effective measures to limit and halt the arms race, to gradually reduce the weapons arsenals, first and foremost of nuclear arms, up to their ultimate elimination as a key issue for insuring peace in a lasting way. Erich Honecker and Edward Gierek assessed the successful completion of the negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic armaments and the early validation of the agreement between the two countries as extremely important for the continuation of detente within the overall system of international relations, also including those in Europe.

The leading personalities of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic underscored that progress can be achieved at the Vienna talks on a reduction in the armed forces and arms in central Europe if the constructive proposals of the socialist states of June 1978 finally elicit a response from the other negotiating partners.

They reaffirmed their review that successes in the field of military detente constitute an indispensable prerequisite for making durable the detente achieved in Europe in the political field. They stressed that the early conclusion of a treaty on the renunciation of first using both nuclear as well as conventional weapons between the states participating in the CSCE would play an essential role. They resolutely opposed NATO plans to station additional nuclear arms in Europe. They expressed the readiness of both the GDR and the Polish People's Republic in a constructive spirit to discuss all steps which could serve deepening the confidence between states and a reduction in the military confrontation in Europe. The GDR and the Polish People's Republic therefore endorse with every possible determination the earliest possible holding at a political level of an all-European conference on problems of military detente.

The two sides underscored the significance of the consistent implementation of the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act for safeguarding security and cooperation in Europe. Together with their socialist allies and other countries, the GDR and the Polish People's Republic will strive to safeguard successful results of the Madrid Conference. In concurrence with the vital interests of detente the two countries oppose all the attempts by forces that are hostile to this process to abuse the recommendations of the Final Act for meddling in the internal affairs of other states.

Erich Honecker and Edward Gierek emphasized the importance of the strict observance of the treaties between the socialist states and the FRG as well as of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin for peace, confidence and good neighborliness and beneficial cooperation in Europe. They voiced their concern over increasing neofascist activities, revanchist crimes because all this contradicts the letter and spirit of the treaties that have been concluded and of international law, the general feeling of justice and the peoples' aspirations to establish peace throughout the entire world.

The two sides resolutely denounce the criminal aggression of China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which foundered against the worldwide solidarity of the progressive forces and the effective comprehensive assistance, first and foremost of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

With their policy of expansion which seriously endangers world peace the Chinese leaders have once more unmasked themselves before the entire world as dangerous enemies of peace and of the peoples who are striving for hegemony.

The GDR and the Polish People's Republic regard the liberation of the Kampuchean people from the criminal Pol Pot regime and the founding of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as a historic victory of the forces of progress. The GDR and the Polish People's Republic declare their inviolable solidarity with the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The two sides, together with the socialist fraternal countries and all peace-loving forces, emphatically endorse a peace settlement in Southeast Asia that safeguards the legitimate interests of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and which makes impossible any continuation of the war adventure by the Chinese leaders.

The leading personalities of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic once more underscored the support of their respective states for a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement in the Middle East that can only be achieved as a result of joint efforts of all interested sides and must particularly guarantee the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination including the establishment of a state of their own. The separate accords concluded under U.S. sponsorship between Israel and Egypt not only fail to bring the burning problems of that area one step closer to a solution but also aggravate the tensions in that region.

Both sides reaffirmed their support for the just struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against imperialism, neocolonialism and apartheid, for their national and social liberation. They denounced all machinations aimed at imposing neocolonialist solutions on the peoples of that area, bypassing the national liberation movements.

The GDR and the Polish People's Republic attach great importance to the sixth summit conference of nonalined states in Havana this year, which is important for the further consolidation of the collaboration among these states in the struggle for eliminating colonialism and racism in all their forms, for national independence, peace and international detente.

IV

The SED and the PZPR will continue and deepen their proven all-round cooperation to purposefully implement the process of building the developed socialist society in the two countries.

Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in accordance with the document of the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties, the two parties will strive to make their contribution to strengthening the unity and fighting strength of the international communist movement. They will support the efforts for an all-round intensification of the anti-imperialist action unity to secure indivisible world peace because they regard the maintenance of peace as a vital problem of mankind. They will actively cooperate with all the progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress.

The meeting took place in the traditionally fraternal and cordial atmosphere and was marked by full concurrence with respect to all problems discussed.

DKP PRESIDIUM STATEMENT ON GDR-FRG RELATIONS

LD211736 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] The DKP newspaper UNSERE ZEIT has published a statement by the DKP Presidium entitled "On the State of the National Debate." The text of the statement is as follows:

In the debate on the state of the nation, the differing positions of the Federal Government, the government coalition spokesmen and the CDU/CSU on questions of securing peace and continuing the process of detente were unmistakable. After this debate, the working population was left with the realization that the defense of peace and social and democratic rights required democratic efforts on their part.

All parties represented in the Bundestag are continuing the policy of putting the burden on the masses, of continually rising living costs, dismantling democracy and increasing the arms race. None of the parties represented in the Bundestag are prepared to take effective measures against mass unemployment, the wretched situation in education and training, and steadily rising prices.

In open contradiction to the treaty on the basis of relations between the FRG and GDR and in contrast to the Helsinki Final Act, the CDU/CSU, the FDP and the SPD have again raised the fiction of the open German question and (?grossly) interfered in the GDR's internal affairs. Contrary to our country's interest in peace, they have not responded constructively to the latest proposals of the Budapest Foreign Ministers' Conference of Warsaw Pact States for consolidating detente, security and disarmament, but have instead talked about increasing NATO armaments.

The CDU/CSU speakers are the main spokesmen for this peace-endangering and blackmailing policy. They are pinning their hopes on confrontation, intensified armament, revival of the cold war and on the stupidities of the Adenauer foreign policy.

We communists warn that the CDU/CSU's inflammatory policy is aimed at endangering all the progress so far achieved in GDR-FRG relations to the disadvantage of the citizens of the Federal Republic, and to the detriment of peace and security in Europe.

The political positions adopted by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the government statement and the position of the government coalition spokesmen were based on the one hand on realistic views but on the other were contradictory and inconsistent and marked by the desire to achieve common interests with the CDU/CSU.

When Federal Chancellor Schmidt spoke out in favor of cooperative neighborliness with the GDR and stressed that no more wars would start from German soil, he was adopting realistic positions which are supported by the FRG's peace forces. These declarations, however, are contradicted by the Federal Government's policy, which in practice places emphasis on NATO armaments, and which (?persists) in discussing the alleged open German question and continues to interfere in internal GDR affairs.

The parties represented in the Bundestag are also trying to win support for this dangerous policy from the other EEC states, but experience confirms that there can be progress in GDR-FRG relations only if the Federal Government also regulates its relations with the GDR in accordance with the principles of respect for sovereignty, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in the GDR 's internal affairs. The GDR is prepared to do this, as the General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, emphasized at the 10th SED Central Committee meeting.

We FRG communists advocate constructive and continuous development of GDR-FRG relations. We are making efforts so that (?words) about the necessity of detente and cooperative neighbourliness will be followed by practical measures.

In the interests of our country and its working people, we reject inflammatory anti-communist campaigns against the GDR and interference in the GDR's internal affairs. In doing this, we are acting in the national interests of our country and in the interests of peace and detente. We do not want the benefits of the policy of peaceful coexistence in GDR-FRG relations to be jeopardized but to be further developed.

SEW DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GDR 21 MAY

LD211144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0812 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the invitation of the SED Central Committee a delegation of the Party Executive of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW) led by SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt arrived today on a friendship visit to the GDR. The delegation was welcomed in Berlin by SED Politburo member Paul Verner. The delegation then went to Frankfurt Bezirk.

The SEW delegation includes: Margot Mrozinski, member of the party Executive and chairman of the Democratic Women's League, (Gert Rebelski), member of the party Executive and SEW district chairman for Spandau; (Peter Ligner), member of the party Executive; and (Manfred Goetz), deputy chairman of the FDJ [Free German Youth]-West Berlin.

12-YEAR PRISON SENTENCE GIVEN TO FRG WOMAN FOR 'ESPIONAGE'

LD212104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin Higher Military Court today sentenced FRG citizen Angela von Balluseck, from Munich, to 12 years' imprisonment for espionage for the Federal Intelligence Service.

On behalf of the FRG Secret Service she has for years, under violation of the entry regulations for FRG citizens, been spying on military installations and objects. Her espionage work in the GDR was camouflaged as visits to relatives in the Neuruppin Kreis. Photographs taken for intelligence evaluation were confiscated together with other eivdence.

WEST BERLIN CITIZEN DETAINED FOR 'BORDER VIOLATION'

LD212310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--West Berlin citizen Andreas Willms violated the state border in the sector of the city borough Berlin-Mitte on 20 May and forced his way in a provocative manner into the sovereign territory of the GDR. He was detained and handed over to the competent GDR authorities for an examination of the circumstances surrounding the border violation.

DELEGATION MEETS PCE OFFICIALS IN MADRID

AU211505 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 May 79, p 2 AU

[Text] On Thursday [17 May] a SED delegation headed by Central Committee member Alois Pisnik met with Jaime Ballesteros and Leonor Bornao, members of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Central Committee Executive Committee and Secretariat in Madrid. The delegation which also includes Central Committee member Manfred Feist has come to Madrid to attend the 28th Spanish Socialist Workers Party Congress. Questions of mutual interest were the main topics in the exchange of ideas which showed that the two sides held similar views.

MILITARY DELEGATION MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO ZAMBIA

Arrival in Lusaka

LD211250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1108 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka (ADN correspondent)--A GDR military delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, arrived in Lusaka today on an official visit to Zambia. The delegation includes Deputy Ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Col Gen Horst Stechbarth and Col Gen Werner Fleissner and other generals and officers.

The GDR military delegation was cordially welcomed at Lusaka Airport by Defense Minister A. Grey Zulu, member of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) Central Committee and chairman of the defense and security committee; F. Bulawayo, member of the UNIP Central Committee; Minister of Foreign Affairs Wilson Chakulya and Minister of Home Affairs W.J. Phiri.

The GDR military delegation is visiting at the invitation of Defense Minister A. Grey Zulu.

Reception by President

LD220215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka (ADN correspondent) The chairman of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), President Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, received here Monday a GDR military delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister for national defense. There was a friendly talk in the president's official residence.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann stressed that the visit by the GDR party and state delegation to the Republic of Zambia in February of this year stimulated the strengthening of cooperation and the future relations between the GDR and the Republic of Zambia.

President Kaunda stressed that Erich Honecker's stay "was one of the most successful visits" ever paid by a head of state to Zambia. He said that the two states were linked in particular in the common struggle against imperialism, racism, colonialism and neocolonialism. Zambia had already greatly benefited from cooperation with the GDR.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1500 GMT on 21 May adds: "Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann conveyed most cordial greetings to President Kaunda from the General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker.]

Beginning of Talks

LD220221 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1855 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka--Talks began in Lusaka on Monday afternoon between the delegations of Zambia and the GDR led by A. Grey Zulu, chairman of the Committee for Defense and Security and Zambian defense minister, and Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister.

The GDR military delegation also visited on Monday the home of Joshua Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, which was recently destroyed in a criminal terror attack by a commando group of Southern Rhodesian racists.

Hoffmann on 'Unanimity of Views'

LD220225 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2330 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka--A. Grey Zulu, chairman of the Committee for Zambia's Defense and Security, gave a dinner on Monday evening for Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister.

In a toast he paid tribute to the developing relations between the governing United National Independence Party and the SED as well as between both states and peoples.

In his reply, Minister Hoffmann underlined the unanimity of views of both states on fundamental political questions of the struggle for peace and progress in the world, against imperialism and colonialism, fascism and racism.

HERRMANN MEETS WITH CPSU STUDY DELEGATION

LD212118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1933 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a CPSU Central Committee study delegation led by A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, for a friendly discussion.

Joachim Herrmann briefed the guests about the successful conclusion yesterday of the local government elections and the manifold initiatives by the working people as part of the preparations for the GDR's 30th anniversary. They also discussed topical questions of politico-ideological work, as well as cooperation between the CPSU and the SED in the ideological sphere.

During its 1-week stay in the GDR, the CPSU Central Committee study delegation will acquaint itself with the SED's experiences in the sphere of propaganda and mass political work as part of the realization of the decisions of the ninth SED Congress.

HONECKER SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO CHILE'S MAPU

AU211550 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text of the greetings message sent by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general, to Jaime Gazmuri, secretary general of the Chilean Unitary Popular Action Movement (MAPU) Workers and Peasants Party]

[Text] Dear Comrade Jaime Gazmuri,

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of your party I convey, in the name of the SED Central Committee, the most cordial congratulations to the Central Committee and all the members of the MAPU Workers and Peasants Party of Chile.

Your party was created as an expression and instrument of the increasingly intense struggle of broad strata of the Chilean people for national independence and social justice. Your party stood its ground as cofounder and essential force of the Popular Unity and was tempered as one of the pillars of the government of the unforgotten President Salvador Allende.

Today it fights actively against the fascist dictatorship, shoulder to shoulder with other parties of the Popular Unity and all Chilean democrats.

We wish you further great successes in this struggle from which a free, democratic and antifascist Chile will emerge.

With socialist greetings,

[Signed] SED Central Committee

Erich Honecker, secretary-general

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER JORGE TO ARRIVE IN 'NEAR FUTURE'

LD211958 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI)--Following an invitation from Hungarian External Affairs Minister Frigyes Puja, Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge is to arrive in Budapest in the near future for an official, friendly visit.

GASPAR LEADS TU DELEGATION ON AUSTRIAN VISIT

LD211112 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI)--Led by Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the National Trade Union Council (SZOT), a Hungarian trade union delegation left for Austria on Sunday at the invitation of the Austrian Trade Union Alliance (OGB). The leaders of SZOT and OGB discuss among other things activities and forthcoming tasks, the development of bilateral relations as well as current issues of the international trade union movement.

TV INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH CP OFFICIALS

LD211738 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI)--Sunday night the Hungarian television aired interviews a Hungarian TV staff had made with some leaders of the French Communist Party during the party's recent session.

Asked why the French communists considered it timely to establish at their congress that the balance of the socialist countries was, on the whole, positive, Roland Leroy, member of the party's political committee said: "This is an essentially timely question of the society. In our view France should head toward a socialist future. It is thus important to know what socialism has so far given to mankind. To draw up the balance of the existing socialist countries is a political deed that fundamentally affects our daily life. By saying that this balance is on the whole positive, we also contend that socialism has created the conditions to finding the solutions to the fundamental problems of our times. This (?involves a measure) of encouragement for the French people in their struggle for the realization of socialism. It is not intended to be the replica of any existing socialist system, and won't serve as a model to be copied by others either. It will be a socialism that can be put down to the 'assets' column on the balance sheet of mankind, to enhance the positive balance of existing socialism."

Speaking about the party's foreign policy, General Secretary George Marchais emphasized the significance and necessity of the struggle for disarmament. He said the following: "Armament costs much every people, and we know when the socialist countries say they want peace they also want disarmament, as this is the only way they can pursue their policy serving the rise of their workers, their whole people."

In the closing part of his interview Mr Marchais spoke about the political objectives of the French Communist Party: "We expect to go the way that leads to the socialist society, to a socialist society that suits France's particular endowments. We are well aware of the existence of international laws which are and will remain in effect. We are thus saying that the national way we propose and the national moves we plan--and which have nothing to do with nationalism--represent no contrast to the internationalist views we claim as ours."

FURTHER REPORT ON MAROTHY ADDRESS TO KISZ CONGRESS

LD211300 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)--The National Conference of the Young Communist League (KISZ) began in Budapest on Saturday afternoon. The board of the conference included Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, as well as Education Minister Karoly Polinszky, Labor Minister Ferenc Trethon and many other representatives of the political, state and social life. The conference focused on reviewing the work accomplished since the 9th KISZ Congress and future tasks.

Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the KISZ CC, made a report to the over half a thousand delegates attending the conference. He said: when reviewing the work of the youth league we start from the fact that the main political lines laid down at the 11th Party Congress provided the basis for our activities. Our endeavours coincided with the requirements of building an advanced socialist society what we had assumed as our revolutionary task and historic responsibility at the 9th KISZ Congress.

Nearly half of the working KISZ members are taking part in the socialist brigade movement. The first secretary of the Young Communist League went on: The competition "creative youth", the activities of the boards of young technicians, economists and agrarian specialists as well as the innovation movement are more and more providing the source for rationalisation. To mention just one example, at the companies under the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry almost 22,000 young people have so far sent tenders for the exhibition "creative youth", over 40 percent of the tenders was used. A lot of them were accepted as innovation and 41 as invention. Only in recent years over 62,000 young people at school worked in building camps and the value of their work amounts to some (?170 million forints). The value of production by young soldiers on priority investment projects totalled 4 thousand million forints and they regularly help also at the autumn farming work.

Laszlo Marothy praised also the performance of young people still at school. 33,000 of them are taking part in professional and inter-school competitions, several tens of thousands in secondary school study-competitions. Some 15 percent of the KISZ members at universities and colleges joined the scientific circles of students and the majority of the essays made for these circles tackle the solution of existing problems. Organized learning and self-education have more and more become a general social activity and practically everybody--with a few exceptions--is learning till the age of 17-18.

Laszlo Marothy spoke highly of the professional performance by young intellectuals and about their participation in public life and then he pointed out:

The Hungarian Young Communist League is a factor of the political system, and it has a role in the social life, both at national and local level. We are making our best to fulfill our tasks concerning the representation and safeguarding of interests.

About the period that has passed since the last conference we may say with satisfaction that the 840,000 members of our league have worked a lot, performed successful work and constituted a part of the progressive force everywhere in accomplishing the tasks lying ahead of the society. Thanks to the conscientious activities of KISZ members, activists and leaders our league fulfills its mission and its prestige continued to grow also in past years.

In conclusion Laszlo Marothy declared: the guideline that was set in 1974 by the KISZ Central Committee--and that was confirmed also by the 9th KISZ Congress--is still timely and corresponds to the requirements of the changing society.

Nemeth Address

LD011316 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI)--The National Conference of the Young Communist League (KISZ) continued in Budapest on Sunday. The board of the conference included on the second day Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the KISZ CC, both members of the HSWP Political Committee.

At the morning session an address was made by Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. He conveyed the cordial greetings and good wishes of the HSWP Central Committee, and personally of Janos Kadar, to every member of the youth league, to Hungary's young people and then he said:

The survey on the work performed since the 9th KISZ Congress made by the conference reaffirms repeatedly--in accord with the party's experiences--that the Young Communist League, a united mass organization of the Hungarian youth and an important factor of Hungary's political system, fulfills well its social role. For this reason it is natural that the work of the national conference is followed with interest not only by young communists but also by the party and by the whole society.

Then Karoly Nemeth touched upon the achievements and experiences of the socialist building work. He spoke highly of the importance of the Central Committee sessions in last April and in March 1979, stressing that political conditions are favourable for the implementation of the resolutions passed by the 11th congress and for work adjusted to higher requirements. He spoke in detail about the external economic changes disadvantageous and unfavourable for Hungary and then he pointed out:

Our country has not worked off the consequences of the deterioration in the terms of trade in the field of consumption. Like capitalists who are doing this without the slightest hesitation, disregarding the interests of the working people, I would like to add that we have not adjusted the changed world market prices to the producer's and consumer's price even to a tolerable extent. To form more realistic producer's and consumer's prices, in other words a better reflection of the world market price proportions by our price system, is still ahead of us. As for the consumer's prices, we shape them in accordance with the living standard political targets, like we have done it before.

Also the March meeting of the Central Committee declared that on the whole the implementation of this year's People's Economic Plan started favourably, stressed Karoly Nemeth. The overwhelming majority of the workers perform their work honestly. A number of good measures have been taken to reshape the structure of production, to enhance export possibilities and to employ more effectively the available manpower. It is a major development serving progress that the public is judging the country's situation more and more realistically and the workers' activities manifest the realization that the solution of problems calls for more disciplined, accurate and efficient work.

While working resolutely to accomplish the economic tasks it must be remembered that it is not only in the economy where the building of an advanced socialist society is going on. Quality and efficiency are requirements determining the whole of the economic life. This applies to spreading the Marxist-Leninist theories, world outlook, as well as to accomplishing the tasks lying ahead of us in advancing socialist democracy and socialist way of life, in expanding public education, to fighting against bureaucracy and other negative phenomena that can be found in our society or to the intelligent spending of leisure time.

Thereafter Karoly Nemeth spoke about the situation and tasks of KISZ, of young people:

The party's youth policy is a part of the HSWP's general political line, its basis of principle is unchanged and sets the guideline for the future, too. The important thing at present is that party and KISZ organizations, as well as state and social organs work even more consistently and energetically for the realization in practice of the political guiding principles concerning youth approved nearly one decade ago.

We may consider as the major result achieved so far in the realization of these principles that the training and care for youth has become more and more a social cause. The role of state and social organizations in raising young people as well as in ensuring the conditions necessary for this has increased. The legal and organization conditions of accomplishing the youth political tasks have been brought about, the material means that can be used for this purpose have been expanded.

Welcome is the fact that Hungary's youth returns this care and trust by a responsible approach. They can be relied upon when solving tasks facing the society, emphasized Karoly Nemeth.

An address was made at the debate by Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi, secretary of the Patriotic People's Front National Council. She said: Youth constitutes a constructive part of the socialist unity of action which gets stronger day by day. Young people are playing a more and more active part in public life. Also in the People's Front movement nearly one-fourth of the elected officials are under 35 and the majority of them are members of KISZ. At the latest council elections over 10,000 young people below 30 have been elected council members. Young people are taking a major share of voluntary work, of environmental protection. They set an example of socialist internationalism and have advocated peace and progress at solidarity rallies staged in recent months.

Following the debate Laszlo Marothy made a resume of the 36 contributions made at the debate and of the reports put forward in writing. Thereafter the delegates accepted by voting the documents of the National KISZ Conference, the report of the Central Committee and Laszlo Marothy's summary of the discussion.

In conclusion the participants in the conference continued their work at a meeting in private at which personal matters were decided upon. The delegates relieved of their posts 15 members of the Central Committee--who were commissioned with other important political work--and elected 16 new members.

The National Conference of the Young Communist League ended with the meeting in private.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO VIETNAM--Budapest, May 21 (MTI)--At the invitation of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, a delegation of party workers of the HSWP headed by Lajos Csendes, deputy department head at the CC, paid a visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam between May 11 and 19. The delegation got acquainted with experiences of public education and was received by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party CC. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 21 May 79 LD]

BUILDING MATERIALS GROUP--In Budapest the Hungarian-Soviet working group on building materials is holding negotiations about joint tasks related to placement of the cement plant in Belapatfalva. Led by Janos Szabo, secretary of state, and Nikolay Kabanov, deputy minister, it is reviewing possibilities for developing cooperation. The group is also to talk about broadening the deliveries of construction material. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 May 79 LD]

JOINT ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION WITH U.S. OPENS

LD212230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] The deliberations of the fifth plenary session of Polish-U.S. Economic Council, organized by the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade opened today in Krakow. On the U.S. side the session is being attended by 60 officials and representatives of key industrial undertakings in the United States of America. The Polish side is represented by top officials of the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, of Foreign Affairs, and economists. Messages of wishes for successful discussions sent to the participants by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and U.S. President Jimmy Carter were read during the session.

'Aim' of Session

LD212342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] The fifth plenary session of the Polish-U.S. Economic Council will be continuing its deliberations in Krakow tomorrow. As we have already reported, the session was inaugurated with the reading of messages sent to participants by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Party Central Committee, and U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

The United States at present occupies third place in our trade with the capitalist countries. The predominance of imports from the United States has caused the need to look for ways of gradually reducing the imbalance between Polish exports and imports. The plenary session of the Polish-U.S. Economic Council, which started in Poland today, is to serve this aim.

SOVIET BALTIC FLEET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GDYNIA

LD211938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Baltic Fleet, led by USSR Vice Admiral Nikolay Shablikov, chief of the fleet's Political Directorate and honorary citizen of Gdynia, arrived in Gdynia today. The Soviet guests were met by Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn, commander in chief of the Polish Navy. During their stay of several days on the coast, the visitors will tour the largest enterprises of the maritime economy, the antiquities of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot, and will also meet war veterans.

DEFENSE ORGAN VIEWS WEST'S INTEREST IN TURKEY

LD200344 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 May, PAP--Turkey has recently become a country of great interest for the West, wrote organ of the Ministry of National Defence ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in an extensive article on that country.

The daily analyses the reasons of the West's interest in the region and discusses socio-political situation in Turkey. The paper says inter alia:

The events in Iran and social repercussions of the prolonged economic crisis in Turkey made the West pay particular interest in the latter country.

Turkey has often disagreed with the policy of the West, and frequently was a cause of troubles, but even so certain capitalist states continue to view Turkey as a country which will make it possible to at least partially make up for the loss (particularly the military one) the West suffered as a result of victory of the Iranian revolution. It seems at the moment, the daily emphasizes, that the West will find it difficult to fulfil its hope, and even if it succeeds the fulfillment will be rather expensive and guarantee no profit for the future.

Recalling the decisions made during the January meeting in Guadeloupe by chiefs of the U.S., British, FRG and French Governments, which found it necessary to render Turkey emergency aid, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes:

The uncertainty about the fate of its military positions in Asia Minor forced the United States to meet Premier Ecevit's frequent requests for assistance. There is no doubt about the fact that this remarkable aid the West granted Turkey was by no means an act of charity. Apart from that, the assistance granted to Turkey by Western powers, largely for military purposes, does not at all guarantee that the social unrest in that country will be ceased, the daily concludes.

LCY DELEGATION HAS TALKS WITH PZPR OFFICIALS

AU211415 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--On 16 May PZPR Central Committee secretary Ryszard Frelek received a delegation of the LCY Central Committee, which is visiting Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The LCY delegation is led by Ivic Racan, Presidium member of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee.

During the meeting the Central Committee secretary informed his guests of the country's socioeconomic situation and of preparations for the Eighth PZPR Congress. The sides also discussed some problems of interparty cooperation and the implementation of the decisions resulting from the cordial meeting of the leaders of the two countries, held in Yugoslavia in June last year. The sides exchanged views on the international situation, especially on the process of detente and the implementation of the CSCE Final Act.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Lucjan Piatowski, deputy head of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS MEETING PRC POW'S IN VIETNAM

LD181458 Warsaw PAP in English 1315 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May, PAP--TRYBUNA LUDU carries an extensive dispatch from Vietnam by its special correspondent Jerzy Lobman. Describing a meeting with a group of Chinese prisoners of war and the talk he had with them, Lobman writes that Chinese P.O.W.'s are well treated in Vietnam.

No P.O.W., with only one exception, did even try to defend their leaders. This is strange for people who fought within the army in which so much is being said about soldiers' political training. Though their natural unwillingness to enter any discussion in the situation they found themselves is well understandable, one may not resist the impression that while attacking Vietnam, Chinese leadership relied on discipline and lack of knowledge among its soldiers rather than on their political indoctrination.

In all stories I heard in the front-line area the motive reoccured of making use of Hoa runaways while launching the aggression. They served as guides and interpreters. In the scarcely inhabited mountains and jungle their help made it possible for the Chinese to cross the border, avoid the centers or organized resistance and surround towns in the country's confines. The tactics of popular, semi-guerrilla war applied by the Vietnamese, which made it possible to stop infiltration and push back the invaders, proved an effective answer to them. Meanwhile, Vietnamese regular army prevented any possible Chinese attempts to carry out huge maneouvres outflanking the road through Laos or at performing a sea landing operation.

The assessment of the Hoa problem was also a subject of the talks with the SRV's political leaders. Everywhere, wrote Lobman, we were told that the Vietnamese do not pursue a policy of Sinophobia. "It is not us who take to the arms of nationalism and chauvinism. Majority of Hoa are loyal people and historically incorporated in our nation. We treat them as any other citizens. Of course there are also some who found themselves attracted by the enemy's propaganda. And we must and do effectively fight them. As a matter of fact we do manage to convince and change the attitudes of many of them. Everyone must be treated according to his behaviour and action. We shall not allow to create an atmosphere of racial and nationalist conflicts and fights in Socialist Vietnam. Similarly, we shall not permit any interference in our internal affairs from the outside, no matter under what pretence it be carried out," quoted TRYBUNA LUDU.

BILATERAL TRADE DISCUSSED AT JOINT SESSION WITH IRELAND

AU072210 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 May 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--The second session of the mixed Polish-Irish Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held recently in Warsaw. On 4 May Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy minister of foreign trade and maritime economy and head of the Polish delegation, and Andrew O'Rourke, secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and head of the Irish delegation, signed a final protocol assessing the state of and prospects for promoting trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation.

The commission found that, in the past 2 years, no significant progress was made in expanding mutual commodity supplies. Turnovers still do not correspond to the economic potentials of both countries neither in volume nor in the assortment structure. The Polish side expressed its interest in the expansion of its exports to Ireland, particularly of electric power plants, chemicals, farm machinery, manufactured consumer goods, coal for power production, as well as indicated the potential possibility of purchasing in Ireland some agricultural and industrial products and consumer goods.

An important role in providing conditions for long-term cooperation belongs to a close cooperation between Polish trade enterprises and the Irish Council for Export. During the deliberations it was noted that progress has been made in scientific-technical cooperation between Polish and Irish institutions, organizations and firms. To promote these forms of cooperation, the commission specified the following fields in which joint action can be taken: agriculture, food processing, the protection of the environment, waste reclamation, planning and forecasting in science and technology, and others.

STOCKHOLM PAPER CITES KURON, MICHNIK ON FLYING UNIVERSITIES

LD211049 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 May 79 p 7 LD

[Dåsa Hastad undated Warsaw dispatch: "Opposition in Poland Is Growing"]

[Text] There are at least 50 of us in the room in a private apartment in Warsaw. Most people are sitting on the floor. There are people of all ages here, but many are young. Some of the children are running about.

That's what it's like at a lecture at the "Flying University," one of the many independent institutions now growing up in Poland which are usually summed up by the description "the Polish Opposition".

This evening the speaker is Jacek Kuron, former lecturer in pedagogy with two political sentences behind him and now one of the leaders of the Workers' Defense Committee [KOR]. (The KOR was formed after the strikes in Ursus and Radom in 1976 as a sympathy group for the workers. Now it has become the center of the left opposition in Poland).

Unpleasant things have happened to the "Flying University": This spring during a lecture evening at Jacek Kuron's home in Warsaw a number of uninvited people arrived who assaulted him and his family as well as the oppositionists in his apartment.

A student group tried--evidently to please higher authorities--to distribute a leaflet saying that it was Kuron and his friends who had made the assault.

Police Outside

The assault on Kuron is now nevertheless known in Warsaw and this evening no such episodes occur. But everyone is a little uneasy and there are many police standing outside the house on the street as we go in.

"The Flying University" is a revival of an old tradition. During the 150 years when Poland was divided and the greater part of the land was administered by Tsarist Russia, the Poles organized such courses in order to keep their traditions alive.

The Polish opposition--and most of all the KOR--has continued this line. The KOR advises everyone to organize themselves. It is a matter of building up a new infrastructure in the country. Another Poland, an unofficial Poland is emerging. Just like the farmers' movement which Dagens Nyheter described in an earlier article.

There were efforts to do this before--directly after the war--but they were smashed.

Jacek Kuron, now aged 46 but then a young communist, has formulated his sense of guilt on this:

"It was we--people of the Polish left--who destroyed the people's unity which had built up during the German occupation. It was we who destroyed all attempts to create a representative political movement. It was we who choked all attempts to create an independent science and a national culture. The left used arrests, expulsion, death, torture, lies, slander and falsification as weapons. Parents were persecuted for crimes which their children were alleged to have committed and children for those of their parents. We who wore our red ties then are responsible for that."

Jacek Kuron is now one of the leading members of the KOR, which has a total of 33 members on the committee itself.

There are many sympathisers. There are a lot of young people--many of those who took part in the student opposition in 1968. Of the older people there are both former members of the opposition movement during the war and old members of Poland's Social Democrat Party. The KOR is on the left. Even if people in general no longer believe that it is possible to build a society on Marxism (as the opposition in the GDR) several of the leading members such as Kuron and Adam Michnik are schooled in this tradition.

"But we do not want it to come to a crisis and confrontation just now," Jacek Kuron told DAGENS NYHETER. "We are not ready to 'take over' anything. Nothing can be changed in Poland in reality while we are dependent on the Soviet Union. But the Soviet Union will not hold together much longer."

Kuron thinks that the Soviet Union can be burst open from within since the non-Russian people, for example the Muslims, are becoming more numerous all the time. The conflict with China is also a factor.

"What we can do at the moment is to slowly democratize the country. This is a much more open society than in the Soviet Union. The dividing lines between the opposition and the nonopposition is not so definite. We all know one another.

Free Press

"Janusc Beksiak, a professor of economics and one of Gierek's experts, recently handed in his party card--because he did not want to share the responsibility for the economy in the crisis which is affecting the country. Perhaps he can publish with us in our free press. For we now have a variety of periodicals. We have a publishing house and it is not illegal or underground. It is a free press without censorship which exists side by side with the official one.

"But the crisis in the country is deep. The state is not managing food supplies or consumer goods. It cannot supply the Poles with medicine--we have suggested that Poles in other countries should be allowed to send parcels as gifts. Out of every 13 trains perhaps 4 go at the correct time."

DAGENS NYHETER asked Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik if they think a conflict might arise during the Pope's visit in June which the people are looking forward to so much and during which there will be an audience for the eventual demonstrations--the hundreds of foreign journalists.

Adam Michnik: "No, we are afraid of such a confrontation. We do not need one. We have already had three confrontations in past years with a lot of blood (1956, the 1968 crisis, 1970 in Baltic cities). We don't need any more. We now want to work for a parliamentary system.

"Besides," Adam Michnik adds, "the authorities are afraid of confrontations because for them they carry with them the seeds of conflict with the Soviet Union."

"But there is now no group within the party which is willing to meet the people with reforms," Jacek Kuron says. "For there have been so many purges in the party that only conformists remain."

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU STATE VISIT TO SPAIN

21 May Departure

AU211115 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, begin today their state visit to the Kingdom of Spain at the invitation of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia. The Romanian head of state is accompanied on this visit by: Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Nicu Ceausescu and other officials.

On their departure from Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off by the following comrades: Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Gheorghe Radulescu, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Gheorghe Cioara, Lina Ciobanu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Emil Draganescu, Janos Fazekas, Ion Ionita, Petre Lupu, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Virgil Trofin, Iosif Uglar, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Miu Dobrescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Vasile Patilinet Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, Ilie Radvlecu and Marin Vasile. The comrades of the party-state leadership were accompanied by their wives and by members of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Government. Leaders of central institutions and public organizations and other officials were also present. The Spanish charge d'affaires to Bucharest was also present. A group of pioneers offered beautiful flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Thousands of Bucharest inhabitants rallied at the airport and greeted President Nicolae Ceausescu very warmly and wished him bon voyage and full success in this visit, thus expressing the conviction that it will contribute to strengthening cooperation and collaboration between the two countries and peoples to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of peace, security and understanding among nations.

Arrival in Madrid

AU211419 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu arrived in Madrid today on a state visit to the Kingdom of Spain at the invitation of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia.

At the international Barajas Airport, the high-ranking representatives of the Romanian people were welcomed by King Carlos, (?Queen Sofia), (?Prime Minister) Adolfo Suarez, government members and other officials and by chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Madrid.

Meeting With Juan Carlos

AU211952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES 21/5/1979--On Monday afternoon [21 May] President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu had an interview with King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia at the Zarzuela Palace. On their arrival at the palace, the Romanian guests were welcomed with particular cordiality by Spain's sovereigns.

During the interview, special satisfaction was expressed at the positive evolution of the Romanian-Spanish relations as well as the wish to develop these relations on multiple planes, to further promote a closer rapprochement between Romania and Spain, for the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

The two heads of state also examined some current international questions expressing the wish of the two countries and peoples to actively cooperate on an international plane for the establishment of a climate of detente, peace and security in the world.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem.

Distinctions Conferred

AU211956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES 21/5/1979--On Monday, the first day of the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu is paying to Spain, a ceremony took place at the Azrzuela Palace near Madrid of conferring high Romanian and Spanish distinctions.

Spain's King, Juan Carlos I, conferred on President Nicolae Ceausescu the Order Civil Merit With Collar, the highest Spanish distinction. Then, King Juan Carlos I conferred on Elena Ceausescu the Order Civil Merit With Sash.

In turn, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu conferred on King Juan Carlos I the order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" First Class. Then, President Nicolae Ceausescu conferred on Queen Sofia the order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", First Class.

21 May Official Dinner

AU212042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES 21/5/1979--This evening, King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Queen Sofia gave an official dinner at the Oriente Royal Palace of Madrid, in honour of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of Elena Ceausescu.

The guests included the Romanian officials accompanying Romania's president on his state visit to Spain as well as Spanish high officials.

During the dinner, which passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, King Juan Carlos and President Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts.

SCINTEIA REPORTS CARTER MEETING WITH JUSTIN MOISESCU

AU162100 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 79 p 6 AU

[Summary] The delegation of the Romanian Orthodox Church led by Romania's Patriarch Justin Moisescu, which is visiting the United States, was recived by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The delegation extended greetings and wishes for personal happiness to President Jimmy Carter on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu. The U.S. President expressed thanks for the message and asked the guests to convey best wishes for health to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for success.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE IN BUCHAREST 21 MAY

AU212027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/5/1979--A Dutch parliamentary delegation led by Dr. Thomas L.M. Thurlings, chairman of the First Chamber of the States-General, arrived in Bucharest on May 21 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. The delegation includes F.H. Terwindt, E.A.M. Fischer and C.H. de Cloe, members of the First Chamber, C.F. Kleisterlee Jr., J. A. Mommersteeg, M.B. Engwirda, G. Schaapman, F. Bolkenstein, members of the Second Chamber, and M.P.A. van Dam.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by other officials. The same day, Nicolae Giosan had an interview with Dr. Thomas L.M. Thurlings.

During the talk, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, reference was made to the upward course of the relations between Romania and the Netherlands, strongly propelled by the Romanian-Dutch summit meetings. The mutual wish was expressed to contribute to the expansion and deepening of these relations, on multiple planes, in the interest of both countries and peoples, of international collaboration and understanding.

Aspects of the activity of the two countries' parliaments as well as their role in building a climate of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world over were also referred to during the interview.

BRIEFS

SWISS ZOOLOGICAL TALKS--Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/5/1979--Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food industry, received on May 17 Jean Claude Biote, director-general, Federal Agricultural Department of Switzerland, who paid a visit to Romania. Highlighted were during the talks the results scored and the development prospects of the collaboration between the two countries in the field of zootechny. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 17 May 79 AU]

FRG FREE DEMOCRAT DEPARTS--Guenther Verheugen, secretary general of the Free Democratic Party of the FRG, left Bucharest on 12 May. He was seen off by Comrade Mihai Dalea, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and others, as well as by FRG ambassador to Bucharest Richard Balken. Before departing from Bucharest, the FRG guest gave a press conference at which he expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit and the talks he conducted with President Nicolae Ceausescu and other party-state officials. He also expressed satisfaction with the upward trend of Romanian-FRG relations. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 79 p 5 AU]

KOREAN PARTY DELEGATION--Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/5/1979--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on May 17 the delegation of aktivists of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Pek Rak-on [name as received], secretary of the South Hwanghae provincial committee of the WPK, who paid a visit of exchange of experience to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. A talk was held on the occasion when stressed were the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties and peoples that are steadily developing on multiple planes in the spirit of the talks and understandings covenanted between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song. During their visit to Romania the members of the delegation of aktivists of the Workers' Party of Korea had meetings and talks at the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity, the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, at the Constanta, Tulcea and Galati county committees of the RCP. The Korean guests saw round economic units and social-cultural establishments. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 18 May 79 AU]

MORE ON PRESIDENT TITO'S VISIT TO USSR

Statement on Return

LD211252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Following his return from a friendly visit to the Soviet Union, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, made the following statement at Batajnica Airport:

Our friendly visit to the Soviet Union, where I spent several days with my associates at the invitation of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was successful. We had exhaustive friendly talks in an atmosphere of complete openness and mutual respect. We exchanged views on all the essential questions relating to the further promotion of our cooperation and on the situation in the world. We established that our views on many questions were identical or similar. At the same time we tried to understand as well as possible each other's standpoints on which differences existed, but which are, I should say, logical. However, they should not act as a barrier to all-round cooperation between us, which we also confirmed on this occasion.

We agreed that in the future we should have constructive dialogs at all levels as often as possible in order to strengthen mutual understanding, trust and respect, which are essential for unhindered cooperation as a whole.

We agreed that the further development of friendly relations and all-round, even more fruitful cooperation in the interest of both sides represents the essential and lasting orientation of the two countries and parties, and we stressed the irreplaceable role in this of well-known, jointly established principles and their consistent application. Considerable attention was devoted in the talks to the need to deepen detente as a universal process, as well as to the problem of disarmament, the resolution of dangerous crises by peaceful means, and so forth. We attach significance to the expansion of our cooperation in the struggle for peace, independence and equality for peoples and for social progress in the world.

We also set out our views on the movement and policy of nonalinement as an independent, autonomous and nonbloc factor in international relations, whose united work in accordance with original principles represents the objective interest of the whole international community, and on this occasion we stressed that the policy of nonalinement represents for Socialist Yugoslavia a basis from which to proceed and a framework for relations with all countries. I think that all this as a whole helped toward a more realistic and deeper mutual consideration and understanding of the two countries' policies, positions and activities in the world.

In a word, these were very useful talks and we are pleased with them. We are sure that real preconditions exist for the continued friendly and all-round development of our relations and cooperation, permeated with understanding and respect.

During our visit, we also acquainted ourselves with specific scientific and technical achievements of the Soviet people, achievements which have brought their socialist homeland deserved recognition in the world.

Finally, I would like once again to express my thanks to Comrade Brezhnev and the other top Soviet leaders for the warm hospitality with which we were surrounded the whole time and which we would like to return as soon as possible.

PRAVDA Report on Talks

For a Moscow PRAVDA in Russian report published on 19 May on page 1, which is the apparent communique on the Soviet-Yugoslav talks during Josip Broz Tito's visit to the USSR, see the Eastern Europe section of the 22 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Report to Presidency, LCY Presidium

AU221212 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 22 May 79 AU

[Text] The Presidency of Yugoslavia and the LCY Presidium have held a joint session in Belgrade which was presided over by President of the Republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito. Other prominent officials of the federation also attended the session. At the session Comrade Tito informed the Presidency and the Presidium about the results of his talks with Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Tito's visit to the Soviet Union and the talks he held on that occasion were successful and useful and represent a further step in the development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and between the LCY and the CPSU, which are based on the well-known principles determined by the Belgrade and Moscow declarations and by other meetings between Comrades Brezhnev and Tito.

KOMUNIST on Talks

LD211546 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1129 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 21 (TANJUG)--Organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia KOMUNIST stresses today that past meetings and talks between Tito and Brezhnev have always been and still are the source of new strength and encouragement for successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

The weekly points out that relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are developing on agreed and (?accepted) foundations providing for the observance by both sides of both the common and the specific in the positions and policies of the two countries and parties, the principles of independence, equality and non-interference.

The paper (?considers) that differences in the Yugoslav and Soviet views on some current issues should be not an obstacle to cooperation, but an encouragement for a constructive approach to or the overcoming of such (?differences).

TITO PRESENTS HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR AWARDS

Milos Minic

LD212346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has decorated Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with the Order of the Hero of Socialist Labor.

Minic has been decorated in connection with his 65th birthday and for many years of revolutionary work and for his exceptional services in organizing and building a socialist self-managing society and in consolidating our country's freedom and independence, as well as for his exceptional contribution to the building, development and affirmation of the peaceful and nonaligned foreign policy of the SFRY.

Moma Markovic

LD212348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has decorated Moma Markovic, member of the Council of the Federation, with the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor. Markovic has been decorated for his many years of revolutionary work and exceptional services in organizing and building a socialist self-managing society, as well as for his significant contribution to the country's general development and the consolidation of the freedom and independence of the SFRY.

AIR FORCE, AIR DEFENSE DAY MARKED

Ljubicic Greetings

LD211310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0929 GMT 20 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On the occasion of Air Force and Air Defense Day, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has sent the following greetings to servicemen, cadets and officers:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of 21 May, Air Force and Air Defense Day, I send you cordial best wishes and comradely greetings.

The successes achieved in the strengthening and development of the air force and air defense service in the last 37 years are the fruit of the great human efforts made and the investment of significant material resources, self-sacrifice and fearlessness on the part of pilots and other members of this branch of the armed forces. It is also the fruit of the enthusiasm and creative abilities of working people at our scientific institutions, as well as of industry and our socialist community. Only through coordinated efforts were we able to build up forces capable of guarding our airspace and carrying out the tasks put before them by our supreme commander and the LCY.

The combat readiness of the armed forces, as well as the organization and readiness of our whole society for defense are at a high level and are being strengthened daily. Members of the air force and air defense service also make a significant contribution to these results. I am sure that the successes achieved will be a stimulus to you to even greater efforts and even more enthusiastic work in all spheres of activity, and in particular in the strengthening of ideopolitical unity and the constant raising of the level of combat capability and readiness of units for action.

Constantly raise the quality of combat training and perfect yourselves in handling combat and other kinds of technology in order to use it to the maximum, constantly bearing in mind the people and their security, as well as the preservation of the material resources entrusted to you.

On this occasion, I am also sending cordial best wishes to all air force industry collectives, civil air transport organizations, members of the Aeronautics Federation of Yugoslavia and the Federation of Aeronautics and Rocket Organizations of Yugoslavia. In greeting you on this holiday, I wish you fresh successes in your work.

Cemalovic Reception

LD212330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Col Gen Enver Cemalovic, commander of the air force and assistant federal secretary for national defense, received foreign military, naval and air force attaches accredited to our country in the Yugoslav People's Army Club in Belgrade today to mark 21 May, Air Force Day. On this occasion the foreign military attaches congratulated General Cemalovic and his closest associates on the festival, and through them all members of the air force and antiaircraft defense.

ZARKOVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH SINGAPORE'S SHEARES

LD211620 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 21 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Singapore, May 21 (TANJUG)--President of Singapore Benjamin Sheares and Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic established today that the two governments share identical views on the place and role of the non-aligned movement in the world today.

Zarkovic has been on an official visit to Singapore since the day before yesterday. He transmitted President Tito's greetings for President Sheares. The head of the state of Singapore thanked for the greetings and spoke with notable respect of President Tito as a world statesman and one of the founders of the non-aligned movement of which both countries are members.

In the course of friendly talks, Zarkovic and Sheares exchanged views on the present situation in the world, the role of non-aligned countries in the solving of international problems and Yugoslav-Singapore relations. President Sheares said that the Government of Singapore attaches great importance to the coming meetings of the non-aligned for which, he stressed, all countries must thoroughly prepare in view of the overall situation in the world and the importance of issues to be discussed at these meetings. As part of the exchange of views on bilateral relations, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the hitherto development of cooperation and stressed the need for further efforts with a view to further expansion of mutual relations.

In the talks, President Sheares showed particular interest in the effects of the recent earthquake in Montenegro and offered condolences to Zarkovic for the large-scale devastation and casualties [words indistinct] by this Yugoslav constituent republic. Zarkovic thanked President Sheares for the relief Singapore sent and informed him about the effects of the earthquake.

Members of the Yugoslav Government delegation today also called on Singapore Minister for National Development Cheong Wan Teh.

CRLICKOV MEETS WITH SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION

JN191456 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 May 79 JN

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May--Yugoslavia has reaffirmed its support for the Arab struggle, aimed at achieving the full withdrawal of the aggressive Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's national rights, including their right to return home and to establish their independent state.

This was stated during the meeting held in the LCY Central Committee building between an Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, Ba'th Party National Command member and chairman of the Foreign Relations Bureau, and an LCY delegation led by Comrade Aleksandar Grlickov, LCY Central Committee member.

During the meeting the two sides also completed their discussion of relations between the two parties and reviewed international issues. The two sides agreed on practical measures for implementing the cooperation agreement between the two parties. The talks showed that the two parties' delegations had completely identical views on all subjects discussed.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1100 GMT on 21 May reports: "The delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party of Syria, led by Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, member of the National Command, left Belgrade last night. Before leaving, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov bid them farewell."]

FRG'S HANS KOSCHNICK ARRIVES, MEETS WITH SPILJAK

LD220854 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 21 (TANJUG)--Vice President of the German Social-Democratic Party and Bremen Mayor Hans Koschnick, accompanied by his wife, has arrived in Belgrade for a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia. Besides talks which he will have in Macedonia, Koschnick will also have talks in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia and with leadership members of the Yugoslav League of Communists, the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation and the Federal Executive Council.

President of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation Mika Spiljak had talks with Koschnick today. They discussed current questions regarding the life and work of several hundred thousand Yugoslavs temporarily employed in the Federal Republic of Germany and the education of their children.

Stambolic Meeting

LD220856 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2101 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 21 (TANJUG)--Executive Council President of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia Ivan Stambolic today had talks with Bremen Mayor and Vice President of the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans Koschnick on a two-day visit to Serbia within the framework of his stay in Yugoslavia.

The talks focused on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany and, within this framework, the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia.

Both sides stressed that roads towards a further strengthening of economic relations (?and) overcoming the imbalance in trade between the two countries should be sought in long-term economic arrangements and greater volume of joint investments. Broad contacts between Yugoslav and Serbian enterprises and the Federal Republic can contribute the most of this.

In the talks current questions regarding Yugoslavia's relations with the European community, particularly from the aspect of pending negotiations for the new Yugoslav-EEC agreement on cooperation were discussed.

KURTOVIC RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR

LD212254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0959 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, today received Cuban Ambassador Jose Eloy Valdes Espinosa. In the course of a short conversation they discussed bilateral relations and cooperation between the SAWPY and the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution.

SAWPY'S RAJCAN MEETS WITH SENEGALESE PARTY OFFICIAL

LD212324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 21 May 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Talks were held in Belgrade today between the delegation of the Socialist Alliance, led by Istvan Rajcan, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and the delegation of the Democratic Party of Senegal, led by Secretary General Abdoulaye Wade. The talks dealt with the development and functioning of self-management and the delegate system.

VOJVODINA'S KMEZIC RECEIVES NORWEGIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD182342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1619 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Summary] Novi Sad-Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of Vojvodina, today received Oskar Oksnes, Norwegian minister of agriculture. Kmezic stressed that the cooperation in agriculture between Vojvodina and Norwegian businessmen was not sufficiently developed and that broad possibilities for its expansion existed. He recalled that Norway was importing large amounts of agricultural and food products and that in this sphere significant possibilities exist for an expansion of trade and for achieving an equilibrium in the trade balance between the two countries. The Norwegian minister stressed that broad possibilities for cooperation exist between Yugoslavia and Norway.

ROMANIAN ARMY BUILDING SERVICE GROUP VISITS BELGRADE

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[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the Romanian People's Army Building Service led by Maj Gen Bogdan Constantin is making an official and friendly visit to our country and armed forces. During today's visit the guests from friendly Romania were received by Col Gen Ilija Radakovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

General Constantin and the members of the delegation also met with representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army Building Service, where they had talks with Maj Gen Antun Djerki and his staff about the further development of relations and cooperation between the building services of the Romanian and Yugoslav armies.

DIRECTIVES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED

AU212040 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 May 79 AU

[Dusan Djordjevic commentary]

[Text] The Federal Executive Council has submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly directives for the country's socioeconomic development in the 1981-85 period.

The directives will provide the sociopolitical communities and associated labor with the basic strategic orientations for economic development in the coming medium-term plan and the framework for their development rate. Here is a talk by Dusan Djordjevic:

The Federal Executive Council has decided on a more moderate rate of growth. The social product should increase at an annual rate of 6 percent, while industrial production should increase somewhat faster than the social product. However, not every kind of production will be given society's approval. The orientation of the economic structure is to change more rapidly in the next 5 years. True, this orientation was also in the current medium-term plan, but the fact is that the situation in this field has not essentially changed. It is precisely for this reason that a more rapid development of the energy industry, raw materials, food and major communications continue to be the basic orientation of the country's economic development in the 1981-85 period.

It is notable that major communications have been added to the energy industry, raw materials and food. In the current 5-year plan, as is well known, the construction of major highways began in all republics and provinces, as well as construction of the Brotherhood and Unity superhighway. However, there is still much to do and the construction of superhighways will be a priority economic task in the future, too.

Trade with the world will serve the development policy and a strengthening of exports. Exports should increase at a rate of 6 percent per year, like the social product, while purchases abroad should be more balanced; namely, imports should increase at a slower rate than exports, something that has not been the case so far.

One of the priority tasks in the coming 5 years will be a more rapid development of the underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo, so as to further reduce the differences in development. This particularly refers to the Province of Kosovo. Qualitative changes in economic operations--this means higher productivity, specialization, association of labor and pooling of resources--must be of decisive importance for the future dynamic and stable development. Naturally, this also implies a greater utilization of the domestic potential, something that has not been the case thus far.

Investments have not always been the most economical possible. Precisely for this reason it is assessed that the economic policy measures should insure that investments in new projects are in accordance with real possibilities.

This is, as we have said, only the framework for future development, and it is difficult to say with certainty what the plan will look like. The delegate base and the basic organizations of associated labor will have the final word on this. What is much more important now is that the deadlines adopted earlier for drafting the plan should be adhered to, since not much time is left, although having the end of next year as the deadline for the adoption of the plan may be the reason for some to take an easygoing attitude. This should not happen because this development plan must be prepared by some 50,000 proponents of planning. Therefore, there is not too much time, particularly since some deadlines have already been missed. In fact, the directives should have been adopted by the assembly as early as 15 May this year.

ZADAR ASSEMBLY ARGUES AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER PLANT ON VIR

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[Text] Zadar--Members of all the chambers of the Zadar Municipal Assembly did not agree at their session today that our second nuclear power plant should be built on the island of Vir.

The conclusions of the Zadar Municipal Assembly stress that there is no scientific basis to justify the building of a nuclear power plant on the Adriatic and, therefore, a position on this cannot be adopted. The construction of a nuclear power plant on Vir Island, it was said, is also contrary to the Zadar Municipal Assembly's zoning plan and the Zadar Assembly is therefore opposed to the construction of a nuclear power plant on this island. Investigators and other researchers on the island of Vir have also been asked to stop their research on the island and the surrounding sea area to find a site for a nuclear power plant there.

LAW ON PRODUCTION OF ARMS, MILITARY EQUIPMENT PROPOSED

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[Text] Belgrade--The production of arms and military equipment is an activity of particular social interest. Work organizations that produce arms and military equipment are founded by the Federal Executive Council. The development of this work notes the significance of the role of the domestic arms and military equipment industry in strengthening the country's defense capability and equipping the SFRY Armed Forces with arms and military equipment. These, in brief, are the most important provisions of the proposed law on the production of arms and military equipment which has been sent to the Yugoslav Assembly from the Federal Executive Council. The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly is expected to endorse this law at one of its future sessions, following a debate in the working bodies. The authors of the law have proceeded from the fact that these work organizations are founded in order to achieve a unified process for the development and production of arms and military equipment, and to achieve the necessary technical and technological level in the arms industry and the securing of economic and legal independence. This activity's specific social and legal position also arises out of this kind of role and function. The point is that this industry must not be subjected to the laws of supply and demand, the laws of the market, since it is dependent on the defense needs of the country and must be overseen and controlled by society and the state to a greater extent.

Also, proceeding from the law on associated labor, this law has taken one step further towards greater independence and legal security for organizations of associated labor which produce arms and military equipment. The law also lays down the capacities for arms and military equipment production, and the planning of development and construction, modernization and reconstruction of arms factories are more closely organized. The proposed solutions are conditioned by the need to eliminate as much as possible the influence of uncontrolled elements in the planning of new capacities, development and construction, as well as the need to insure complete discipline in the realization of adopted construction programs and full social control by the community for the development of the military industry as an important factor for the defense of the country.

The proposed law proceeds from the fact that the development and production of arms and military equipment represent a part of the unified process whereby the equipping of the SFRY Armed Forces and other national defense structures is insured. The planning and programming of capacities is aimed at securing--on a long-term basis--the material bases of our defense system and our independence on the basis of our own production of arms and military equipment, so that for the most part or in total it relies on its own sources of raw materials and other potential. The provisions in the proposed law envisage the adoption of a social agreement on the bases of the social plan of Yugoslavia in the sphere of arms and military equipment, which would be concluded by organizations of associated labor which are arms and military equipment producers, and the executive councils of republics and provinces and the Federal Executive Council. This agreement will be based on the plans for the defense of the country, development plans and plans for the development and equipping of the SFRY Armed Forces, war plans for the production of arms and equipment and other national defense needs.